

ALFRED J. MONSON AGAIN ENFESHED.

Hero of the Ardlamont
Murder Mystery Is
Committed.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Revival of a Strange, Involved
Story of Death, Insurance
and Divorce.

London, July 21.—Alfred J. Monson, of Ardlamont, of murder mystery notoriety, who was arrested on July 1, was committed for trial to-day, charged with insurance frauds. Monson is also suing his wife for divorce, alleging the co-respondent is Cecil Hambrough, for whose murder Monson was tried in 1892, the proceedings ending in a verdict of "not proven."

The Ardlamont murder mystery was the chief court sensation in England in the year 1893, and presented some remarkable features.

Alfred John Monson, who is about thirty-eight years of age, was at one time a favorite in London society. He is the grand-



Alfred J. Monson.

son of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, fifth son of the second Lord Monson. He graduated at Oxford, and eventually became a tutor to Cecil Hambrough, a wealthy young man, whose life was insured for \$100,000 in Mrs. Monson's favor, as security for debt due a shooting box at Ardlamont. Monson, and shortly after at Ardlamont, in August, 1893, Hambrough went out in a boat with Monson, and from some inexplicable cause the boat sank, but its occupants got safely ashore. The next morning Hambrough went out rabbit shooting and lost his life by receiving a charge of shot in his head. Monson was arrested, and the trial, one of the most sensational on record, lasted ten days in Edinburgh, and resulted in the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

**RISKED HIS LIFE
TO SAVE OTHERS.**

Brave Fire Engine Driver Farrell Averts
a Collision with a Truck, Gal-
loping to a Fire.

The three-story brick building on John street, between Gold street and Hudson avenue, occupied by the National Lead Company, caught fire early yesterday morning. In response to a second alarm Thomas Farrell, driver of Engine No. 6, turned his horses down Prospect street at a gallop. As he approached Gold street, he saw Truck No. 3, a wagon team, clanking to its side, dashing toward the "Crucifix."

It was too late to pull up, and to keep on meant a collision that would probably kill and maim a number of men. Farrell, risking his own life to save those of the men on the truck, drove directly at a large electric light pole on the corner. The engine pole struck the electric light pole, shattering both.

The shock freed the horses, which went tearing up the street. It stopped the engine so suddenly that Farrell was thrown from his seat and badly bruised, but he laughed outright when he saw the truck load of firemen a block away, safe.

The fire did \$20,000 damage to the building and \$75,000 to the stock.

**WAS NOT KILLED
AT SAN JUAN HILL.**

Missing at Roll Call, Crowley Was
Guarding a Wounded Comrade
from Plundering Cubans.

A postal card written from the hospital at Old Point Comfort told the Crowley family, at No. 1025 Jackson avenue, that their eighteen-year-old hero, George C. Crowley, of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, was not killed, as reported, in the charge up San Juan Hill.

Crowley was covered by the Mauser bullets, but his tentmate was hit eight times. He dragged his comrade into the bushes and "wood" guard to save the men.

Charges from robbing his friend. It was while Crowley was on this vigil that the roll call failed to reveal him.

His friend had been dragged into cover by Leo Donnelly, and the latter sent the news to the family.

**ST. LOUIS SETS OUT
FOR PORTO RICO.**

She Will Stop at Hampton Roads to
Take on Troops for Miles.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis left the American liner yesterday, and with bunkers full of coal and plenty of ammunition and other supplies aboard steamed down the bay to St. George, S. I. Her destination is Hampton Roads first, where she will receive reinforcements for General Miles' army.

Before the departure gunners placed two 5-inch rapid-fire guns to the rear of amidships. Two six-pounders have heretofore been the only armaments on the ship.

These added turrets the St. Louis will be able to take part in the bombardment of Spanish fortifications, and to meet any ordinary unarmored Spanish cruiser.

The St. Louis received an enthusiastic reception all the way down the harbor. She remained at her anchor off St. George until 6 p. m., when she sailed.

**MILL NO DINING
ROOM? WE'LL STRIKE.**

Girls in Handkerchief Factory Make This
Fierce Threat.

The 500 employees of the big Asheson & Harden handkerchief factory at Passaic threaten to strike because of an order forbidding them to eat their dinners in the mill. The girls have been in the habit of eating at noon in the packing and sorting rooms.

The firm has hired a room a block away from the factory for use as a dining room. The girls refuse to use this room. The girls say the firm missed some valuable handkerchiefs and charged that the employees took them home in their lunch baskets, and that this caused the order to be issued.

No Talk—Plain Facts.
A \$10,000 house sold through the Journal. It was the "Beechey Journal" "Wants." Read about this great sale in to-day's "Want Pages."

WAR SAVES ONE HUSBAND \$12; STARVES ANOTHER'S FAMILY.

By enlisting and going to the front in the service of his country Eugene V. N. Bissell is saving \$12 a week. Before he began fighting Spaniards Bissell was under orders to pay his wife \$12 a week alimony. By a decision handed down by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday he is released from future payment.

Bissell's wife, Mary Valentine Yale Bissell, has not, according to him, been faithful to her marriage vows and he is suing her for an absolute divorce. Both are prominent or were prominent, in certain social circles. Bissell's father is a wealthy auctioneer. Mrs. Bissell is an exceedingly pretty woman.

Justice Pryor yesterday handed down this decision.

"Mrs. Bissell is no longer burdened with the support of the children, while the plaintiff, a good husband and father, will not be home for two months yet."

The little ones were given in care of Arent Watson to be committed to a Spanish asylum where the mother could see them frequently.

Mrs. Mary Thomas and two of her children—Nora, seven, and Frank, three—were in Jefferson Market Court yesterday as pleaders for assistance to obtain the necessities of life.

The mother explained that her husband John was at Santiago on the United States ship Mississippi.

"He was able to scavenge on the Mississippi, of the Atlantic Transportation line before she was bought by the Government for war purposes," explained Mrs. Thomas.

"He remained with the ship at half pay for our sakes and went to war. He got \$10 advance. With this he bought a suit of sailors' working clothes and gave me the 36 remaining."

"There's not a morsel of food in the house. Our only well has come from Father O'Flynn, of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth avenue and Washington place. John is a good husband and father, and will not be home for two months yet."

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RICHES OF THE LADRONES ISLANDS.

The World's Supply of Rice
Can Be Raised
There.

PASTURES FOR CATTLE.

Bananas, Sugar, Cocoanuts, Tobacco and Cotton Among
the Products.

The Ladrone or Mariana Islands are under the Stars and Stripes. Magellan discovered these islands in 1521. He found there a prosperous, contented people. The population in the seventeen islands amounted to between 40,000 and 60,000 souls. The King of Spain claimed the islands then by right of discovery.

After that the people had no more of peace or contentment. The Spanish King was not content to assume unlimited power over the actions and persons of these unfortunate people, but he usurped absolute power over the consciences, and forced them, with the aid of fire and sword, to adopt his religion. So stubborn was their resistance that in 1741 there were left only 1,810 people out of all that population.

In 1896 the population numbered 9,500, owing to the introduction of colonists from the Philippines and the Carolines, and in 1871 it was 8,000, but last year one-third of the population was carried off by a severe epidemic.

The islands have been for almost half a century in the supreme control of the United States. The sovereign authority was placed in a Governor, who had both civil and military power. He resided in the capital—a town of 600 inhabitants and called Agaña or Agaña. From being a happy, peaceful and contented people, the dwellers of these islands have become indolent, idle and ignorant. No effort has been made to advance them either socially or morally. Very few schools have been established, but they have fallen into disuse and decay.

The climate is milder than that of the Philippines. For situated in the tropics, the Carolines, the islands catch the trade winds. August and September are the hottest months and it rains a great part of the year. Thirty-five rivers are scattered throughout the islands, and the water is very plentiful. Fish abound in the rivers and on the seacoast. Only five of the islands are really inhabited. These five are in the southern group. Their names are Guahan, Rota, Agaña, and Tinian. The islands are more or less mountainous, and on some the mountains are very high.

In many parts the Mariana are covered with impenetrable forests and are luxuriant with a rich tropical vegetation. Palms and palms of a majestic size grow in all places, and there are many fine timber trees. The plains supply rich pastures for the cattle. The soil is fertile and the climate is healthy. Besides these, arica, coconuts, maize, sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, bread fruit, and cassava are raised. The islands are more or less mountainous, and on some the mountains are very high.

The animals of the Ladrone are similar in kind and variety to the Carolines and Philippines. There are many deer, and are hunted when desired. Horses and mules are considered luxuries and are possessed only by the rich. The forests are teeming with game, and are full of birds. Sand piper, owls, pigeons, doves, ravens, woodpeckers, sea swallows, fish martins and blackbirds are the most common. The birds are physically well proportioned, the men reaching five feet eight inches and the women five feet and six inches. They are dressed in white, and wear half-drawers and jacket of blue linen; that of the women, a petticoat of varied colors and chemise of white cotton. The men wear the same as the women, but the women wear half-drawers and jacket of blue linen; that of the women, a petticoat of varied colors and chemise of white cotton.

When working the upper portion of the body of both men and women is quite naked. The men are kind to the women and the women are kind to the men. They do the housework, care for the children, weave the native cloth and make fish and nets. The women are frugal and clean. They are dressed in white, and wear half-drawers and jacket of blue linen; that of the women, a petticoat of varied colors and chemise of white cotton.

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NEW PROPHECY NO REPEAL.

He Does Not Lament Over
the Weather, but Pre-
dicts Quick Relief.

HUMIDITY ON THE RUN.

Weather Forecaster Emery Says
It's Cool, and Tells Why
He Thinks So.

Heat Prostrations. Policeman Herbert Ritter, of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street station, overcame at Park avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth street; sent home. Policeman Ritter was weakened and by injuries received last Saturday night while assisting in the arrest of Cornelius Barr, of No. 335 Forest street. Barr resisted the policeman and badly injured Policeman Ritter.

John Fleming, thirty-five years old, of Elizabeth, N. J., was overcome by the heat while at work on the iron docks of the Central Railroad Company at Elizabethport, N. J. His recovery is doubtful.

Eben Hutchison Emery, the new weather prophet at this meteorological center, of the Central Railroad Company at Elizabethport, N. J., was overcome by the heat while at work on the iron docks of the Central Railroad Company at Elizabethport, N. J. His recovery is doubtful.

Emery looks like a theological student, while Dunn more nearly resembled a wheat plunger than a man accustomed to read the answer in the stars. Dunn, like any other worldly, endeavored to make the punishment fit the crime, while Emery believes in meeting out the plain, horrible truth about the weather, no matter what the consequences.

Forecaster Emery has been plotting weather charts since August 20, 1884, or soon after his graduation from Bates College, at Lewiston, Me. He had never given the weather a thought up to the time of his graduation, when a friend came to him and told him that there was an opportunity for a bright man in the weather bureau. Mr. Emery applied for the position, and obtained it, not so much because he was enamored of the subject, as because he wanted to earn his living as quickly as might be.

He has worked in this city for the last three years under Dunn, and never dreamed of being a weather prophet, as he says.

"This is not a hot day," said Mr. Emery yesterday noon, with a placid smile. "It is getting cooler every minute. By night there will be a notable fall in temperature owing to the decrease of humidity in the atmosphere and the prevalence of cooling breezes from the north."

Not so the new farmer, Eben Hutchison Emery. He declared that by night it would be so cool that the roof gardens would be uncomfortable, and the "wheat-plungers" would be full of rice. Emery, he said, was on the run, and had been galloping ever since 8 o'clock yesterday noon, when the humidity was charged with 81 per cent of it. By 10 o'clock, he said cheerfully, there was only 90 per cent in evidence, and the chances were that by 11 o'clock it would be down to 80 per cent.

The maximum temperature in Farmer Emery's eyes, yesterday, was 81 degrees, but in the streets below it was ten degrees higher.

**FRENCHMEN WILL
BREW IN CHICAGO.**

Syndicate Formed with Large Capital
Ready to Take Possession of Twen-
ty-Big Breweries in That City.

Chicago, July 21.—Chicago has only twenty-seven breweries not owned in Europe, and now it is reported that twenty of these are to be bought by a French syndicate and combined under one management. These concerns probably do one-third of the business of the city and have a total valuation of about \$5,000,000.

French capitalists have had agents in the city examining the properties for a month or more, and it is currently reported that they have the cash and are ready to pay it over.

The details are about closed and the formal announcement of the sale is expected in the near future. The largest breweries in Chicago and Milwaukee were sold to English investors in 1893, and the sale of the French companies is the Chicago Brewing and Malt Company and the Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Company.

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